1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa

width of the blanket, flat at one end. The weft yarn was wound from one end to the other in a slightly spiral fashion, where it passed twice around the stick before returning to the first end. As more weft yarn was needed the free end of a full shuttle was tied to the end of the weft already in place. The weft was thus a single continuous strand. Two or more shuttles were never used simultaneously to deliver picks. 286

There was no device, such as a stretcher or temple, used to hold the warps at proper width against the narrowing pull of the weft. The informant insisted that the great tension of the warps obviated this tendency.

As weaving neared the farther warp bar, they began again at that end, leaving a narrow unpicked space between the two segments of finished fabric. The unpicked space was then filled with a weft yarn attached to a very slender, pointed, hard stick. Several men always helped at this because it was difficult to pull the weft through.

Blankets were repaired, not by sewing on a patch, but by darning the hole, as among the Pima. Sewing was wholly unknown to both these peoples.[15] The blanket was tied over the mouth of a pot so that the hole could be readily darned. [296]

The glossary of terms employed in weaving is as follows: 192 286

atcω′ or χŏtcω′, cotton
hatĕ′mpk, "spreads" (i.e., along the string), the process of picking up a sliver with the cotton-plucking bow
ĭctakwe′xĭc, spindle (from kwĭxĭ, to twirl) (the parts did not have individual names)
ackwi′x, to spin
ăve′xĭc, warp yarn
ăsă′mc, weft
akwi′g or hĭkwi′k, weaving, also the whole loom
χŏtcω′n,ĭtcami′c, warp bar

[15] Darning rather than patching may have been customary throughout the whole western American weaving area. Nordenskiöld remarks of the Choroti and Ashluslay in the Gran Chaco: "The clothes, especially the women's clothes, are often darned. On the other hand, you never see them patched. To mend a hole by putting a patch over it seems to be unknown to the Indians throughout S. America, i.e., the Indians who have still kept their original culture. The Incas, too, did not patch, but darned their clothes" (*An Ethno-geographical Analysis*, p. 108). [171]